

41883 to 41900—Continued.**41893. ARUNDINELLA AGROSTOIDES Trin.**

"An annual grass with stems 6 to 18 inches high, the leaves broad and flat. Native to India and the Philippines."

41894. CENCHRUS BIFLORUS Roxb.

"A perennial grass, native to southern Asia and Africa. It is abundant in northern India, where it is considered one of the most nutritious grasses and excellent both for grazing and for hay. In Florida and along the Gulf coast it succeeds well and tends to spread naturally, but the growth is sufficient only for grazing, as on sandy soil the grass grows only 6 to 12 inches high."

For previous introductions, see S. P. I. Nos. 33601 to 33603.

41895. CHIONACHNE BARBATA (Roxb.) R. Br.

"A tall, coarse, branching grass, native to the hot and damp parts of India. When mature the grass is very coarse, but when young it is said to be used as fodder."

41896. CHLORIS GAYANA Kunth.**Rhodes grass.**

"A perennial grass, native to South Africa, first cultivated by Cecil Rhodes in South Africa about 1895. The grass is fine stemmed, very leafy, and grows to an average height of about 3 feet. The flowering head consists of 10 to 15 long, spreading spikes in a cluster, and seed is produced in abundance. The grass also spreads by means of running branches 2 to 6 feet long, which root and produce a plant at every node. Notwithstanding this method of reproduction, Rhodes grass has at no place in the United States become troublesome as a weed. Rhodes grass is completely destroyed when the temperature in winter falls to about 18° F., and as a perennial grass is therefore adapted only to southern Texas, Florida, and a narrow strip along the Gulf coast. Farther north it must be treated as an annual. At Washington, D. C., it will produce but a single crop of hay a season. Farther south two cuttings may be obtained under favorable conditions. On fertile land in central and southern Florida, however, as many as six or seven cuttings are secured in a single season. A good stand of Rhodes grass will yield from a ton and a quarter to a ton and a half of hay to a cutting. This hay is of very fine quality and is eagerly eaten by horses and cows. In Florida it is already being grown on a commercial scale."

41897. CHLORIS PARAGUAIENSIS Steud.

"A perennial grass native to India, Burma, and Ceylon, but now widespread in the Tropics. According to Duthie, it is considered in northern India 'a good fodder grass up to the time of flowering, after which time cattle will not touch it.' In Australia it is considered one of the best grasses for pasturage and hay."

41898. CHLORIS VIRGATA Swartz.

"An annual grass forming stools 2 to 3 feet high. Originally described from the West Indies, but apparently the same species occurs in the Tropics of the Old World. It has been tested at many places in the United States, but nowhere has it given sufficient promise to warrant cultivation. Other introductions under this name, presumably the same species, are S. P. I. Nos. 13895, 13901, 15335, 15337, 15354, 15355, and 21312, all from South Africa, where it is regarded as a valuable grass. No. 21700, from Peking, is apparently a different grass."